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We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

Basiness letters should be addressed:

M. C. Gallaway, & Z82 Second Street,
J. M. Krating. 

Memphis, Tenn.

Solid rotate, a capricious sorehead, to administer on an estate that it would

MEMPHIS APPEAL

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. WILLIAM R. BATE, FOR GOVERNOR.

P. R. ATHY, for Sherif.

A. J. VAUGHAN, for Clerk of the Criminal C.

A. J. HARRIS, for County Trustee.

JOHN F. McCALLUM, for County Recisiter.

P. M. WINTERS, for County Court Clerk.

JOSEPH UHL, for Circuit Court Clerk. B. J. KIMBROUGH, for All'y-Gen'l Barilett Court. T. B. CRENSHAW, for Clerk of the Barilett Court.

queathed by Radicalism and to get started on the highway to prosper-ity. Material development has but fairly begun, and the confidence of the out-With the exception of the last Tennes

to overcome the backset of carpet-baggery and throw off the incubus be-

side world in the integrity of their politics

has just begun to bear its legitimate fruits.

It has taken the best effort of every progress-

ive element in the State till now to climb

out of the ditch that Republican rule had

deft, and whoever wants to tread the journey

over again can vote for General Chalmers in

Senator Jackson frowns a the nominee

"refuses to be comforted." With ostentatio

importance he pronounces against the party

views. The disapproval of this eminent statesman, though doubtless receiving all

proper consideration, has not dismayed the

veterans of many victories and of some de-

feats. His has not been the bolt of Jupiter

Tonans, darkening the heavens and affright-

Wike Rachel

Legislature, which passed the hundred-andthree infamy and pext the sixty-and-six bill in contemptuous defiance to the popular protest, the present session of Congress may be regarded as the most corrupt body that ever engaged in the farce of legislation. The Republican majority scruples at no infamy. It has spent most of the present session in urning out members elected by the people and giving their places to defeated Republicans, with nothing to justify the outrage. The success of the villainy that deprived Tilden of the presidency after he had been elected by a majority of nearly 300,000 and foisting upon the country a defeated candidate, has emboldened these poschers upon the rights of the people, and poschers upon the rights of the people, and only retired to his tent when a majority in unless there be a change the party majority the Grecian council decided against his to suit party exigency. But the preby the mere love of insulting and outraging the Democratic party, for it has already a majority, and from mere wantonness ejects from their seats Democrats constitutionally from their seats Democrats constitutionally and lawfully elected and gives their places official roster has been unfortunately too fore the people. On Thursday last the Re-

publican majority ejected the Hon, George there has been no more conspicuous accident D. Tillman, of South Carolina, and gave there has been no more conspictous accident than the present recalcitrant senator from the seat to Robert Smalls, a colored contest. Tennessee. His sudden and, by the public, unexpected elevation from obscurity to the ant. This case is one of the most palpable frauds that ever came before Congress in the shape of a contested seat. Of Tillman's fair with the passage of that obnoxious measure, of a doubt, but his colored competitor, knowsenatorship seemed to be a rider to that bill. ing the spirit and temper of the narrow Republican majority, brought his contest with full assurance that it would be favorable settlement that none are now found bold full assurance that it would be favorably settlement that none are now found bold acted upon, regardless of the merits of the nected with so detestable a measure ought to have been wary in awakening popular attenhave no sympathy with the masses, as many charge. We have always heard that of this "victue," prudence, he had an uncommon share. The general impression is that this is altogether the "ten talents" on which he has during life operated. We have heard a very amusing account of Senator Jackson's connection with the salient passages in public affairs occurring during his life. found than Senator Jackson, then in the and forced their colored brother into a seat to which he was never honestly elected. This to have no terrors for him. As soon as hos tilities commenced he immediately took an active part, becoming receiver for the Conthe present corrupt and extravagant Con-gress. The Republican majority which con-stitute the House of Representatives now in session is about the meanest gang of sec-About the time that the partisan gray. This auspicious day, like the political and national restoration of Israel, never

ith, died, and as the regularly returned

gress to which she is entitled. Ex-Governor

artin, of Pennsylvania, made a strong ap-

the people should rally to his support and any doubt, the controversy as to the amount rengthen his arms in the fearful battle he of the State debt proper. It shows con has to make against the restoration to power clusively that the settlement proposed by the same old enemy which, after help- the Democratic platform is more favorable ing to destroy, General Chaimers now to the people by \$17,000,000 than the sixty. proposes to resurrect. The unanimous nom- and-six compromise by the bolters and Reination and indorsement of Colonel Manning publicans." After carefully estimating the will be a deserved compliment to one who will be a deserved compliment to one who has been true, and whose experience in pub- as follows: "Amount of principal to be lic affairs is most extensive. It may be said pald under the Democratic platform, \$16, of Manning, as has been said of others, "he 242,706; interest on same for thirty years at has the marks of the Democratic harness three per cent., \$14,618,435; total, \$30,861. upon his shoulder, that he is true as steel, 141. Amount of principal to be paid unde pulls all the time and never flickers. The the sixty-and-six settlement, \$18,000,000 seople cannot afford to lose such men. There interest on same for thirty years at three is too much unfinished business in which four-five-and-six per cent., \$30,240,000; total they were active participants. The congres- \$48,240,000. Difference in favor of settlesional education and experience cannot be ment under the Democratic platform, \$17, attained in a day or a year. And when we 478,859."

DISCRIMINATION. The bolters are silenced on every point 'old rotate,' a capricious sorehead, to they make. They object to the Democratic administer on an estate that it would platform because it makes a discrimination take him years to comprehend." It is the in the payment of the State debt in the face people who are to be served, and not the of the fact that the sixty-and-six bill makes public servants. If he is competent, faithful the same discrimination in favor of said and efficient, hold on to him. Personal bonds-bonds that were to be paid hereafter friendships should have nothing to do with dollar for dollar and six per cent interest TUESDAY, : : : JULY 25, 1882 it. If he should fail to represent the people These bonds are thus described in the first section of the sixty-and-six bill as follows: section of the sixty-and-six bill as follows:

AN ACT to Compromise and Fund the Bonded Indebtedness of the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 1. Be it enocted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That all legally issued bonds of the State of Tennessee embraced in the classes hereinafter enumerated, except the bonds issued for the permannt school fund, and bonds hidd by the University of Tennessee, and held by other educational and charitable institutions in this State, evidence of the ownership of which was on file in the comptroller's office on the day of the passage of this act, and all outstanding coupons thereou, up to and including those due on the 1st day of January, 1882, be capitalized and funded into coupon bonds of the State, to be styled the "Compromise Bonds of the State of Tennessee."

The Nashville World, in commenting on commit any willful offense against their common interests then let the outs come to he front and stand before the people upon their merits, and not hang around conventions praying for discord and disruptions, that the doors of the public crib may be opened to them. Mississippi is on the road to pros-perity. It took the Democratic party many years, even with the aid of General Chalmers,

The Nashville World, in commenting or this discrimination, says "that the bolters who cry out discrimination are called on to explain what difference there is in the disorimination of sixty-and-six and fifty-andthree, except in the specific designation of the bonds to be paid in full. If it be class legislation, inequitable and unjust in the fifty-and-three proposition to exempt certain bonds, what savor presents a like condemnation of the sixty-and-six. If creditors do not intend to accept filty-and-three because of the discrimination in favor of certain bonds, what inducement is there in sixty-

and-six which caused them to accept it; and if they accepted sixty-and-six regardless of discrimination, why will they reject fiftyand-three? Manifestly, if sixty-and-six be an acceptable compromise with the creditors, having a few only in whose favor discrimi nation operated, the fifty-and-three would be more acceptable because the discrimination extends to a larger number, and those against whom the discrimination operated are not affected by it. Verily our bolting friends have reached no good results when they cry out undemocratic discrimination in fifty-andthree, and at the same time with solemn folly

bless and magaify sixty-and-six." The Bolters have no friends outside of Tennessee. Indeed the Democrats of other States are united in expressing their condemnation of the Tennessee boiters. The Fort Smith (Ark.) Berald, edited by D. M. Wisdom, formerly of Jackson, Tenn., and a State-credit Democrat, says: "In other States the Democracy view with amazement the struggle in Tennessee, and behold with chagrin and regret the frittering away of a superb majority on the senseless difference between sixty-and-six and fifty-and-four, or THE BOLTERS AGAIN REBUKED. justment of the debt, even to the point of downright repudiation, but these extremes, under the Shaver resolution-a kind of Democratic cure-all-have met under a common flag, stacked their arms and 'agreed to disa-Democrate do likewise in other States? If they do not the grand old party will shiver

the shape of a plethoric bondholder."

to pieces and tumble into a melancholy ruin,

Lenoir Bros. sustained a loss of \$7500 by the burning of their cotton shed and build-ing at Lenoir's a few days since, with no in-surance. All the property of the company was insured except this. The secretary of war and chief of the signal corps have decided to establish a system of flood signals in East Tennessee and along the headwaters of the Tennessee and tributaries for daily reports to Chattanooga in times of flood.

kankers, West Point, Miss. I suppose the fling was directed at our company, especially because of the published facts of our concern being managed by county officers, and necessarily Democratic at that. But let that pass. Our concern continues to grow, and we believe we could get along without Chicago any way. Some of our discontented married members might some day find a use though for Chicago, when they desired a telegraphic divorce; but we will not retailiate. As to the effects of these marriage benefit organizations, we will take the occasion to say that they will prove more of a blessing to the country than an evil. A pecuniary incentive to matrimony will prove a blessing in causing our young men to marry, and heed the scriptural injunction, "multiply and repleasing our young men to marry, and heed the scriptural injunction, "multiply and repleasing." It certainly is the most preferable substitute for our much-needed imanigration, by which we increase our population from our own Anglo-Sayon blood. HON. J. B. MORGAN Declines to Permit the Further Use In the Second Mississippi District, and

by which we increase our population our own Anglo-Saxon blood. Wist Point, Miss., July 22, 1882. HERNANDO, Miss., July 24 .- A delegate

convention of the Democracy of Desoto county was held here to-day. Delegates THE ROLL OF HONOR. were elected to attend the Democratic Convention at Oxford on the 2d of August, and they were instructed to cast the vote of De-Bulwark Between soto county solidly for the Hon, J. B. Morgan. The convention was unanimous for Morgan. Manning's friends attempted to secure delegates at some of the precincts but failed to elect a single one in the county. At Nashville World. a majority of the voting precincts Morgan

Nashville World.

The following are the men who smashed the one-hundred-and-three Force bill:

W. H. Cherry, of Davidson; Henry J. Lynn, E. M. Apperson, M. C. Pearce, S. Mansfield, H. Furstenheim, W. F. Taylor, Tom Gale, L. Hanauer, A. J. Kellar, J. T. Hillsmän, J. J. Busby and John W. Dillard, citizens of Shelby county; Lewis A. Green and O. B. Jenkins, citizens of Sumeer county; W. P. Overall, citizen of Rutherford county; C. H. Taylor, H. G. Miller, A. V. Warr, J. L. Wellford, H. T. Lemon, W. J. Cole, H. J. Shaw, W. W. Schoolfield, W. N. Wilkerson, Thomas H. Chilton, John S. Millan, E. R. Hart, W. H., Kenedy, citizens of Shelby county; James Bomar, H. P. Howard, W. L. Pryor, citizens of Henry county; and W. Rausom, a citizen of Franklin county, complainants.

We guarantee none of the above gentlemen will vole against Bate or in any way assist the Republican aid society. We commend the above list to the careful attention of our readers. They are private citizens. None of them are officeholders; they never were. None of them have ever been candidates, and it is not probable any of them will ever ask office.

In the defeat of the one-hundred-andreceived every vote. This was gratifying to his friends, as it had been claimed that Manning would at least divide the vote of the county. The greatest enthusiasm pre-Letter from Hon. J. B. Morgan.

His Name as a Candidate

for Congress

Asks His Friends to Support

Manning.

Special to the Appeal.

Permit me through the columns of your paper to say to the numerous Democratic voters of the Second congressional district of Mississippi, who have insisted that my nomination is necessary to save the party from defeat, that in my opinion the further use of my name in this connection can result in indefeat, that in my opinion the further use of my name in this councction can result in injury only. The apprehension that General Chalmers would defeat Colonel Manning had grown to the strength of a firm conviction in the minds of a grest number of the best informed Democrats in the district, and it was thought by them that I alone could defeat him. At the request of these gentlemen, and in response to this sentiment, I consented to permit them to present my name to the nominating convention, and to become a candidate. From the beginning of the canvass between Colonel Manning and myself it has been clear to the well-informed that Lafayette county held the balance of power, and would determine the nomination as effectually as if it was the only county in the district. This county has instructed for Colonel Manning, and in my opinion settles his nomination. The idea upon which my candidacy has been called for is the suppessed weakness of Colonel Manning before the body of the people. All discussion of this subject should be eilenced at once, and if it be true that he is weak, no effort should be spared to bring to him the

effort should be spared to bring to him the effort should be spared to bring to him the needed strength to overthrow our adversary. I hope my friends in the district will give him their cordial support, and uphold his hands in the hard struggle before us.

HERNANDO, MISS., July 24, 1882. SPREEING AMERICANS

Apprehended.

ing at the door some men appeared at an upper window, and either by accident or intentionally, committed a nuisance on the visitors. This so enraged the men that they kicked in the door, and, entering the building, assaulted a Chinaman lying in bed in a most brutal manner, splitting open his head and breaking his ribs. This man was entirely innocent of the indignity, and proved to be the captain of one of the eleven Canton war junks then at Ningpo. Then, after the murderous assault, the men escaped, but were arrested the following day, and after an investigation before the American consulate, were committed. The Austrian was subsequently discharged, it being shown that he endeavored to prevent the outrage. The wounded man, who also proved to be a cousin of the tital, or admiral, is in a very critical condition, and is expected to die. There is great indignation among the natives, and should the victim die there is no telling what the crews of the war junks may do. Should he die a general riot is expected to follow. The chief of police is anxious concerning the safety of Europeans, and the acting vice-German consul has appealed to the German consulate at Shanghai for a gunboat to protect foreign residents in the event of an uprising. through which will stray a Pirate Gibbs in

yesterday his bank was closed and an announcement of suspension posted on its doors. This was a great surprise to the many depositors of the institution, and large and excited crowds of farmers, and others who had money on deposit, collected around the bank and made serious threats against the personal safety of its officers unless a committee appointed by them was immediately admitted and allowed to examine the affairs of the concern. This committee was finally allowed to make an investigation, and after an examination reported to the outsiders that the liabilities of the bank were about \$150,000, and the assets estimated at \$53,000. messer. Vigilantly and actively be struck
the hated Yankee on this line. When Fedcral armies occupied the district he was nosessarily compelled to retire before the victotone foe, and, consequently, he was forced
to the hard accessing of a suspended receiveto the hard accessing of a suspended receivethe resipi during the balance of the "cruel war."

He, however, gallantly held himself in readread in the same already of the state of the first and the same already
the time when the Confederate hanner would
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to the hard struct of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of the first of the kindled of the time of the first of th

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A BAD BREAK.

BAKING PWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

TUTT'S

A DISORDERED LIVER
IS THE BANE
IS THE BANE
If the present generation. It is for the

E. RIVAL, a Planter albayou Bars, La., myer ly plantation is in a make haif a crop on everal years I could make haif a crop on count of billious disease and chilis. I was

LIVER PAD.

HOLMAN'S

Sick Headache

REGULATOR

BAD REEATE,

IRON BITTERS.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.
See that all from Stitters are made by Raowe Catastras
Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrappen. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS TheLITTLE HAVANA COMPANY

Supplement to Keyal Havans Lotter; Takes Place July 24, 1882. August 5 1882. August 24, 1882.

nearly discouraged with I be TUTT'S PILLS. The result was any laborers soon became has and I have had no further troub

LITTLE ROCK, July 24 .- John C. Rudd, arrested for rifling registered letters, was a mail agent on the Memphis and Little Rock ailroad, well known in both cities. Inspecto Porter, of Chicago, ran him down with decoy letters, and when arrested by Porter he had some of the identical money on his person. He makes a full confession, says his thefts extend back a year, and that his ruin is due to whisky and fast women. His father is an estimable citizen and a prominent Republican politician.

The Star-Route Trials.

Washington, July 24.—In the Star-route trials, to-day, the cross-examination of John A. Walsh was coucluded. He testified that the loan of \$5400 made to Brady was not made at one time, but in several instalments. He paid A. C. Buell \$1000 by direction of Brady, Iras his indebtedness of \$500. Brady had a half interest in the Peterson draft. Witness believed Jerome J. Hines had caused the annulment of his (witness) contract, and he did not think he had in reality failed. The remissions he had secured amounted to between \$6000 and \$8000.

Merrick then began a redirect examination. Witness said he found on reflection he had made two affidavits to secure remission of his fines instead of one. They were upon the same subject, however.

McSweeney here asked permission to examine witness. A dispute followed touching his right to do this. Merrick had assented to the request as a matter of courtesy, but

his right to do this. Merrick had assented to the request as a matter of courtesy, but Ingersoll demanded the privilege as a right, saying he would as soon receive injury as favor from the other side.

McSweeney was finally allowed to proceed. He asked the witness why he did not go and call a policeman when Brady seized his \$25,500 worth of notes, "and from the robber rend his own."

\$25,500 worth of notes, "and from the robber rend his own."

The question was ruled out, however, because it had been asked in substance before, and 'Merrick was directed by the Court to take the witness, who said he would have no speech-making upon that occasion.

Witness was asked to produce the "ginger" letter from Brady, but objection was made and sustained because it had not been put in evidence.

and sustained because it had not been put in evidence.

After recess Merrick asked witness what disposition had been made of the indictment found against him. He answered that he was tried and acquitted. Another unsuccessful attempt was made by Merrick to introduce the "ginger letter," the Court holding that it was inadmissible as evidence at this stage of the trial.

None of them have ever been candidates, and it is not probable any of them will ever ask office.

In the defeat of the one-hundred-and-three Force act these men performed an eminent patriotic duty. When they commenced their work the opposition was great and the prospects disheartening. The press which now supports the sixty-and-six were then rampant in their defense of the one-hundred-and-three. The press in this city denounced them as disappointed speculators; called them the "shorts" and "short ring," etc. Lesser organs caught the echo, and these private gentlemen, some of whom owned any found themselves unstitutingly denounced and ridiculed as the "short ring."

Before they brought suit they determined that they and theirs should keep out of such speculations during the pending of the suit. With a view to this they drew up and signed an obligation that they were none of them the owner of a bond or in any way interested in one, and further binding themselves under suitable penalties that they would not buy or sell bonds, or in any way become interested in them during the pendency of the suit. They then went before a notary and swore to that obligation and then commenced suit at their own private expense. They expected that the Funding Board would rely upon the attorney-general as their legal adviser. But the board employed a six-horse team of able lawyers to sustain the act, and in violation of law paid them out of the public treasury. The battle was fierce. It was the old battle of popular right on one hand and bloated privilege on the other. In the courts right prevailed, the people were emancipated and the sovereignty of the people vindicated.

The sixty-and-six rose out of the ruins of the one-hundred-and-three. The same men and the same influence which originated the former are bending all their energies to sustain the latter. They are all assisting the former are bending all their energies to sustain the latter. They are all assisting the same than the same influence which originated the former are bend duce the ginger letter, the Court holding that it was inadmissible as evidence at this stage of the trisl.

A letter from Attorney Heine to Walsh was put in. It merely transmits the account upon which the attachment suit was brought in New York. The object of its introduction was to explain the discrepancy between the accounts in the two civil suits. Witness identified several drafts given him by Brady upon the Indianola and Corpus Christi route. They are each drafts for \$1250, drawn by Price, and were given witness by Brady in part payment of his indebtedness.

Merrick inquired if Brady had offered within the last eighteen months to compromise his indebtedness, but objection was made by the counsel for the defense at once. Merrick explained he expected to show that Brady had made such an offer in January iast, and he thought it would go to show an admission on Brady's part of his indebtedness.

Hawkins, the chief of the funders, either by an open personal support, or by giving aid, comfort, counsel and encouragement to disaffection among the Democracy. Birds of a feather will flock together, and the friends of Hawkins will be found generally giving encouragement to the bolters, and will try to encourage disaffected Democrats to oppose the regular ticket. Hawkins and Bessley will lock shields in the attack upon Bate, while Fuesell will bring the rear of the same grand arms. Some of the léaders, through personal spite, or urged by a desperate ambition, may continue a futile opposition through the canvass. But their following is already very small, and will be still less in November.

Indebtedues.

This question was ruled out.

Postal drafts to the amount of \$15,000, payable to Brice, were presented witness, who said \$5000 in commercial paper had been added, and of this total of \$20,000 Brady had been credited with one-half. Kellogg had given him drafts with the understanding that Brady was to receive half of the pro-

Slipped Up on Himself.

One or two tablespoonfuls will relieve all the subles incident to a bilious state, such as nauses, traste in the mouth. MONTGOMERY, ALL, July 24.—T. H. Fos-ter, jeweler, was arrested here on a charge of theft. He sent a number of watches by ex-press to Philadelphia, and the same night reported to the police that he had been robbed on his way home. Most of the diseases of the bladder or from those of the kidneys. Restore the ac-the liver fully, and both the kidneys and b still be restored. Marder and Suicide.

DETROIT, July 24.—Last night Elizabeth mith, of Lapeer, aged seventy-four years, dministered strychnine to her two-year-old randson and then to herself. Both died in

negroes were found on the track, having been run over by a train. They were employed on the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, had just been paid, and were bound home. One negro has been arrested and another is being hunted up on a strong suspicion of having murdered and robbed the men and placed their bodies on the track.

MR. R. J. SHERWIN, of Concord, N. H., writes: "I have a good old aunt, who keeps house for wife, baby and me. Of late she has been groaming and complating. Our family doctor could not find out what alled her, and yet often she would keep her bed for several days. I persuaded her to try Brown's Iron Bitters, and to my astonishment she has never complained since. She now calls it her medicine, and recommends it to everybody."

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—The body of Ernest Spencer, whose mysterious disappearance has aroused such a sensation the past week, was found in the lake near Mr. Spen-

BROWN'S IRON RITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Engage. mittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at Si.00 a bottle.

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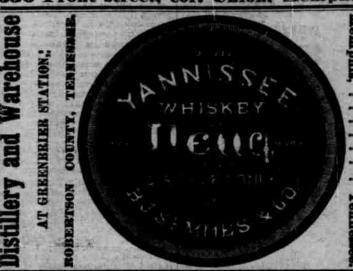
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WS Curtis & Co. TANITE EMERY WHEELS and GRINDING

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BUSINESS CHANGE.

NEW SCHEME-22.000 Tickets only 62 cach-943 Prizes (U.R. Currency) 822.270.

NEW SCHEME-GRAND PRIZE 50000:
57 Capting to meet the Prizes!
Low-priced Tickets, we have devised a Supplementary Series of Prizes, beard dayled a Supplementary Series of Prizes, beard agon the Regular Drawings of the Royal Rayma Lottery, the amount of Prizes in which are as follows: 2,000 1,000 Doors, Sash, Blinds and Molding Exs. FLOORING, SIDING and CEILING

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and 234 Front St., Memphis, Tenn. L. D. BULLINS, Jr.

